NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876,-TRIPLE SHEET.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

ITS VALUE TO AMERICA a HISTORY OF THE EXHIBITION WITH ITS GRAND GENERAL RESULTS IN CONTEMPLATION.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 .- At the meeting of the Centennial Commission this morning, Prof. W. P. Blake, one of the commissioners, called attention to the act of Congress requiring the managers of the Exhibition to present to it "a full history of this Exhibition, its inception, development, progress, extent, its administration, and its finances, which ncludes a full account of its revenues and expenditures." The report, moreover, is not to be a mere record of the acts of the commission, but a "complete exhibit of the result of the colebration and Exhibition." This result, said Prof. Blake, is manifold, and grand in its proportions. It is a complex result, which may be subdivided in a general way as political, social, industrial, and scientific, and might appropriately be discussed under these heads. A few of the topics for elaboration were suggested as follows:

1. Effects of the Exhibition upon the patriotism of the 1. Effects of the Exhibition upon the patriotism of the people. The increased pride and love of country, and respect for its resources, institutions, and history.

2. The movement of capital from abroad to the United States, and the establishment of new industries based Higos superior natural and undeveloped advantages made more evident by the Exhibition.

3. Industrial in general and especially of skilled artisans.

4. Educational and social effects in making our people 4. Educational and social effects in making our people of all sections butter known to each other and better acquainted with the people and products of other lands.

4. Making the resources of the country better known to our own and to foreign artisans, and making our people and artisans more familiar with the work, inventions, and methods of foreign workmen.

5. The stimums to produce better and cheaper products and to compete in the markets of the world with the manufacturers of other and older countries.

6. Advancement of artistic culture and in the appreciation of art products. The rapid promotion of artistic manufactures in the United States, and especially the allianties given by the Exhibition to art education, as notably shown in the establishment of a permanent Museum of Art (the Memorial Hail) and the Pennsylvania Museum, &c.

7. The advancement of science by formation of new 7. The advancement of different branches of science; by the exhibition of instruments and apparatus of retearch and investigation, and by the concourse of distinguished spectalists upon the Board of Judges and otherwise connected with or drawn to the Exhibition.

Prof. Blake arged the importance of the proposed report in enforcing upon millions of people, not of this generation alone, the varied lessons which this Exhibition teaches, and in establishing a standard of reference for the next century. The awards of the judges are not in any sense such descriptive reports as should be prepared for generel reading. The partial provision made by calling upon the judges to hand in reports of a general character at or before the close of the Exhibition is inadequate, as the pressure of other duties will prevent many of the judges from doing this. It therefore becomes necessary to seek men who can be relied upon to do good work; and to avoid duplication of labor and obtain unity, completeness, and beauty, editorial supervision is essential. The speaker declared that it is already late to move in the matter and will soon be too late. He recommended early action and a vigorous and methodical prosecution of the work.

The subject was made the order of the day at the meeting of the Commission next Tuesday.

PEACE CONGRESS.

INTEREST MANIFESTED BY DISTINGUISHED MEN-PAPERS READ BY MR. CHILDS, MR. WASHBURN,

A. P. SPRAGUE, AND MR. FIELD, [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Scot. 29 .- The General Con-pial Grounds to-day. About 30 persons were present among whom were David Dudley Field of New-York, President; A. P. Sprague, Secretary; ex-Gov. Emory Washburn of Massachusetts; Alfred H. Lo. of Philadelphia; the Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., Philadelphia; ex-Judge Chas. A. Feabody; the Rev. Dr. S. Irenzeus Prime of New-York; the Hon. John Jay; Edward S. Tobey; Judge S. J. Field; Sir Edmund Barry, Chief-Justice of Victoria, and others. Letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the sesociation were received from the following gentlemen: Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Miller, Hunt, and Strong of the Supreme Court of the United States, Attorney-General Tart, Chief-Justice Agnew of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, President Seelye of Amherst College, Judge John F. Dillon, ex-President Woolsey, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Judge Matthew P. Deady of Oregon, Cyrus W. Field, ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, President Angeil of the University of Michigan, Judge Cooly of Michigan, U. Shiskin, Russian Minister to the United States; M. Blane, Italian Minister; G. d'Aristarchi, Turkish Minister; op Stevens of Philadelphia, Reverdy Johnson, jr. the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, the Hon. John Bigelow, the

Mr. Childs read a paper prepared by Elihu Burritt on the "Parallel Freparation of the Public Mind for an In-ternational Code and High Court of Nations." Mr. Burritt traced the growth of public sentiment in different ons in favor of peaceful methods of settling difficulties both personal and national, reviewed the history of Peace Congresses since 1840, and closed with an eloquent tribute to his former associate and friend, Dr. James B. Miles, who died while falfilling the duties of the office of General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and

Codification of the Law of Nations.

The title of ex-Gov. Washburn's paper was "The Feasi bility of a Code Substituting Arbitration for War, and How and by Whom this may be Accomplished." He said that the work of the conference might seem to some like en effort to move the world, but it was really simply an attempt to give direction to a movement which has existed for centuries and has now become almost automatic. In dealing with nations, he urged that the same Principles obtain that govern in dealing with the individuals of whom they are made up, and the fact should not be lost sight of that the same principle which binds men together under the name of law exists in the relations of nations, with one exception, that of the absence of power. He spoke of the gradual disappearance of prirate war, and said that nations are now passing through precisely similar processes as those by which men's pas-sions have been subdued and brought into subjection to

law. Nations now regard and respect certain laws in regard to the mode of making war, and, the speaker argued, others can finally be made which shall abolish war altogether. The ground of his hope that this would mplished was the gradual change in the charac ter of the people of Caristian nations, their increased influence over their rulers, and the rapid growth of their sovereignty. He also referred to the expense of war, which is rapidly becoming a great obstacle to its frequent The speaker argued that there are many ways in which an international code could be enforced, thief among which is a suspension of intercourse with any nation which violated it.

Mr. A. P. Sprague followed with a paper on the "Causes which Promote International Law Reform, Codification and Arbitration." The last paper was by David Dudley Field on " American Contributions to In ternational Law," and was an address of much historical

Judge Lafayette 8. Foster of Connecticut offered the following resolution and spoke briefly in support of it:

Resolved. That the duty is imposed upon this country,
by its history as well as by its nolitical and geographical
position, to endeavor, by all proper means, to promote
the reform and codification of the law of nations, with
the view of infolding and defining international rights
and duties, and devising, if possible, a peaceful method
of seithing international differences.

The adoption of the resolution was seconded by ex-Judge Charles A. Penbody, and it was unanimously approved. The Rev. Dr. Frince of New-York offered the

owing resolution, which was adopted: Recovery, That the philanthropic designs of this inter-national work, to hasten the day when nations shall study war no mons," are made more signally important in view of the recent Turkish barbarities perpetrated in the prosecution of war, barbarities which have thrilled the civilized world with horror, and have justly incurred the condemnation of mankind.

The Sev. Howard Malcolm, D. D. of Philadelphia, pre-Mr. Childs, and adopted :

Sir Edward Barry, Chief-Justice of Victoria, was called apon by the President, and in the course of a ten-minute

relations which exist between Great Britain and the United States, spoke strongly in favor of the principle of arbitration. He expressed the belief that no reason exists why England and America should ever have another international difficulty. After a short speech by A. H. Love of Philadelphia, and the adoption of resolutions expressing the thinks of the conference for the use of the Judges' Pavillon, the meeting was adjourned.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GOV. SEYM UR ON THE STUMP. SPRECH AT A DEMOCRATIO RALLY IN UTICA-SENA TOR BOUTWELL CRITICISED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 29 .- The Democracy of Utica opened the campaign here to-night with a rally at the Opera House, which was attended by 3,000 people.

Cannon, fireworks, a torchlight parade, and bonfires were employed to excite enthusiasm during the evening A dispatch was read from Charles Francis Adams. The speakers were ex-Gov. Seymour and Senator Kernan Mr. Seymour spoke at some length. The substance of his remarks was as follows :

remarks was as follows:

Our hopes for the giories of the future are dulled by the moral and material condition of our country. There is more want and saffering now than ever before, and there is a low standard of public morals in all that relates to public affairs. It is our duty to think of the causes of these things and the remedies which shall relates them. He who will try to divert your minds from this first great duty of American citizenship does so because discussion will bring to light that which discredits his past actions or defeats his hopes in the future. There are two aspects of our country which demand our attention—its moral disorders and its material distress. My strength will not allow me now to speak of these. I trust I shall be able within a few days to show way the industry of our country is depressed. It is my purpose to speak to a gath ring of my immediate neighbors upon this subject. Before a smaller audience I can discuss it with a fullness which my health will not permit on this occasion. I had hoped when the Republicans sent speakers into this state they would send men who would discuss the duties of the day. They sent Senator Boutwell here, a man who of the day. They sent Senator Boutwell here, a man who of the day. They sent Senator Boutwell here, a man who has every means of knowing the duties of the day and the causes and remedies of its evils. His speeches, however, evoded the real issues, and did injustice to himself and his party. It admit that the same spirit of extravagance which marks the expenditures of the Government administered by his party has been shown by every State and Municipal Government, without regard to the party which controlled them since the close of the war. But we cannot correct these evils by partisan abuse. Was it wise, was it politic, for Scintor Boutwell therefore to come into this State and charge that we were opposed to putting down the rebellion! The statistics are a rebuke come into this state and energy that we were opposed to putting down the rebellion I The statistics are a rebuke to the Senator. Not only did New-York furnish a larger proportion of men than the Republican States, but within the limits of New-York the Deuncerata Congres-sional Districts furnished a large excess beyond those furnished by Republican districts. But these unjust attacks are not the worst of the Sen-ator's remarks. He quotes history to show that manners

But those unjust attacks are not the worst of the Sentator's remarks. He quetes history to show that mainers and morals have at other times been worse than they now are. Of all the subtle and furtful devices to satisfy men or societies with their immoralities and wrongdoings, none have been so mischievous as those which lead men to say that others have been worse than they are. It is instinctively said by every convicted criminal. Wee to a State where such arguments have any force. What the Democracy demand in this campaign is a Democratic President and a Democratic House. It will lead to what the public interest in morals demands, in sharp discussion of all the details of public affairs. It will lead to those investigations which will not only punish but what will prevent frauds. We must so arrange the macilinery of the Government under the workings of the Government under the workings of the four forces, choose nen like Mr. Lord for Congress, and make the House of Representatives Democratic, Leave the Seinste with its vast power and control of appointments in the hands of the Republicans. You have then the sheek upon arbitrary power designed by our fathers.

In this State we need at the head of affairs one wh In this State we need at the head of affirs one who has a thorough knowledge of the great and varied interests of New-York in addition to thorough business habits, patient industry, and strict economy. He must have the irraness and vigot to carry out to the letter his ideas of duly. In the whole range of my acquaintance I know of no man who more fully meets all those requirement than Lucius Robinson. He needs no lengtheued commentary. But his history is full of commendable deeds. He is the Controller who stood up against the Republican attempt to violate the faith of the State by paying the interest on its gold bonds in paper.

Mr. Seymour closed by expressing confidence in the election of Gov. Thidens.

Senator Kernan submitted three propositions on which he hoped every voter-world-make up his mind and vote accordingly. The first of these, he said, is that extravagance and corruption prevail to an alarming extent, an that the public welfare demands thorough reforms. This was greeted with applause. Mr. Kernan's second proposition was that we shall not have reform if the Re publican candidates are elected. The third was that if reform and charge are necessary, Tiden and Hendriess must be elected. Mr. Kernan went on to speak of corruptions in the public service, and quoted the news commiss of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and The Post to show that there had been corruption.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

THEIR PLATFORM FOR THE CAMPAIGN-HARD MONEY ADVOCATED AND DEMOCRATIC PRETENSE AND

VIOLENCE DENOUNCED. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29 .- The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted by the Repu

State Convention to-day: The first approves the nominations made at Cincinnati, and pledges Nebraska to Hayes and Wheeler by a large

najority.
The second approves the platform of principles enun-

majority.

The second approves the platform of principles enunciated at Cincinnati.

The third affirms that the Republican party stands pledged to the principles of equality of all citizens before the law, without regard to color or nationality.

The fourth commends the learnation of Congress, the orders of President Grant, and the section of the Attorney-General in the letter of instructions to United States Marsials, to enforce the laws and protect the rights of entirens in their performance of political rights.

The fifth unlesstatingly approves the flumedal policy of the Government in its successful efforts to ressore public credit and maintain National honor, and also the late fiscal arrangements by which \$300,000,000 to londs have been piaced at 42 per cent interest and the equivalent amount of 6 per cent bonds retired, thus asving \$4,500,000 of interest money annually, moets the approval of the Republican party.

The sixth descress to express abborrence and place the seal of condemnation upon that element in the Democratic party which justifies the slaugher at Hamburg, S. C., which looks with complicaency on the batcheries at Cousmatta, La., which approves the shot-gun policy in Mississippt, indorses the displacement of Union soliders and establishes Confederates in positions, cuts down the army and navy appropriations, and which sent to Congress violent and butter foes of the restored regulation. A resolution was introduced recommending that roads expectating with the Union Pacific Railroad be entitled

A resolution was introduced recommending that roads onnecting with the Union Pacific Railroad be entitled o the same advantages without discriminations of any kind in favor of the business of any such connecting railroads of said Union Pacific. The Union Pacific ought to earry business over its line from whatever points received, at a pro rata of its own through tariff on similar budness. The resolution favors egislation to create this. The convention also resolved to favor such financial policy as to enable holders of legal tenders to receive on demand the face value in coin, but were opposed to the retirement of legal tenders from circulation or the repeal of the Legal-Tender act at

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. Nominations to Congress are announced by

elegraph as follows:

ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON.

THE WALTER BRETT GOES ASHORE WHILE THE PILOT IS ASLEEP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 29 .- The most extraordinary steamboat accident that ever occurred on the Hudson River, without loss of life, happened at Pig's Point, on the west shore, about a mile north of Marlsorough, at 11 o'clock last night. At that hour the teamboat Walter Brett of the Black & Donohue Catskill and New-York night line, Capt, Philip Wilbur in omenand, ran head on the rocks at the point referred to. She had ou board 60 passengers, men and women, and at the time of the accident was bound north, her passenger being ticketed for Catskill. She also carried a light assorted freight. When she struck she was going at full speed, and the collision was terrific. There were four terrible jars, the steamer's prow climbing four ima ense bowl ders, and her stem forcing its way into five feet of solid rock, firmly wedging the boat.

Nearly all the passengers were asleep in their berths, and the shock was so great that a panic instantly ensued Men and women ran through the saloons frantic with fright, some of the ladies uttering piercing shricks. All hurried forward, as in the bright moonlight the bold rocky shore was in full view. The precipitous bank of the river is at this point about 100 feet in hight. The passengers scrambled over the bow like sheep, but one or two who jumped to the shore, finding no footbold, came near tumbling into the river. At this inneutre the voices of the olders of the boat were heard above the diu and confusion, calling upon the passencers to return, and shouting that there was no danger of the boat sink-

ing. Many of the passengers were half dressed, and were utterly beside themselves. The officers mingled among them on the forward deck, and passed them back to the cabin and up the stairways to the saloons and staie-rooms. When they became aware that they were in no present danger, the panic subsided, and the half finished tollets were completed.

In the mean time the propeller Redfield of the Hudson and New-York night line, also bound north, and close to the Brett when the accident happened, steamed up alongside. The work of transferring the passengers to the Redfield was then begun and accomplished without accident. Most of the Brett's freight was also taken on board the Redfield. The steamboat New Champion, the other boat on the same line as the Brett, bound south, then arrived at the scene of the accident. The officers of the Brett, fearing that their vessel would side off the rocks and sink, impressed the crews of both the other steamers into service, and in a short time all 2he furniture, carpets and bedding of the Brett were transferred to the Redfield.

The cause of the accident was that the pilot, Christopher

The cause of the accident was that the pilot, Christophes Hutton, who had a fire in the pilot-house for the first time this season, became draway and was in a deze. The steamer, got off the rocks to-day with her own steam

RUN DOWN BY THE DEAN RICHMOND. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 29 .- A special The Eagle from Barrytown says the steamer Dean Richmond ran down a schooner near that place last night, and sank her with all sails standing. The schooner was loaded with brick. Her name has not yet been ascertaized. The Dean Richmond took five of her crew from the water, and a boy who was on board swam the railroad track. It is believed no one was drowned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

JEROME PARK FALL MEETING

A SERIES OF INTERESTING RACES. The programme of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park, which opens this morning, includes seven days' racing, the days for the racing being Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, thus ecupying the first two weeks in October. The list of entries is large, and comprises some of the best horses in the racing field. It is believed that the horses are now in their best condition, and it is expected that the present meeting will be attractive and enjoyable. The mul-titude of out-of-town people passing through the city will swell the throngs of spectators, as at Fleetwood Park on Thursday, when the crowd was twice as large as expected. The conveniences offered to the traveling public will also tend to attract a good attendance. Extra trains will be run from the Grand Ceiftral depot at convenient hours. The success of the Jerome Park races in the past has been so great as to make failure out of the question. The course is in excellent condition.

There are five races announced for to-day, with many entries. The first is a three-quarter mile race for a purse of \$400, beaten maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds; if five or more, 12 pounds. The second race is for the Jerome Stakes, for three-year-olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added, the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1874. with 43 nominations; distance, two miles. The third race is for the Nursery Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added, the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1875. with 43 nominations. The fourth race is for the Man hattan Handicap, a sweepstakes of \$50 each, half forfeit, and only \$10, if declared by Sept. 20, with \$500 added, the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes; distance, one and one-fourth mile. The fifth race is for a purse of \$400; the winner to be sold at auction; horses ntered to be sold for \$1,000, to carry weight for age; it for \$750, allowed 3 pounds; for \$500, 7 pounds; for

\$300, 12 pounds; distance, one and one-eighth mile. On Tuesday, Oct. 3, there will be five races, the first for a purse of \$500; winners of \$1,000 to carry five pounds extra; beaten maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, seven pounds; if 5 or more, 12 pounds; one mile. The second race will be for the Hunter Stakes, for filles 3 years old; \$100 each, half forfelt, with \$1,000 added, the second filly to receive \$200 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1874, with 43 nominations; 1% mile. Among the entries are Patience, Saltana, and Adelaide, from Belmont's stables; Gov. Bowie's Mary and Cyclone, Puryear's Lizzie Berry, and P. Lorillard's Mercless. The third race will be for the Maturity Stakes for 4-year-old's, of \$200 each, half forfeit, with \$1,200 added, the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1874, with 28 nominations; three miles. Among the probable contestants are Tom Ochiltree, Raadamanthus, Milner, James A., General Havney, Olitipa, Vagabond, and Chesapeake. The fourth race will be for a purse of \$600; winners of \$2,000, five pounds extra; besten , maidens allowed seven pounds; 11g miles. The fifth race will be a handicap steeplechase, for a purse of \$800, of which \$200 will go to the second horse; three borses (the property of different owners) to start, or no race; any number of borses may be entered by the same owner; the usual steeple-chase

There are four races set dawn for the third day, Thursday, Oct. 5. The first is for a purse of \$500, the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for \$1,500, to carry weight for age; if for \$1,000, aluds: if for \$750, 7 pounds; if for \$500, 12 pounds; 13g mile. The second race will be the Grand National Handleap Sweepstakes of \$100 each, half for feit, and only \$20 if declared out by Sept. 20, with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 goes to the second horse ; 24 mile. This will be followed by a purse race, mi heats; the day's sport finishing with a five-furlong race

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

MANY DEPOSITORS WITHDRAWING THEIR ACCOUNTS -ACTIVITY OF THE DRY DOCK BANK-RESERVES OF THE BOND STREET BANK.

There appears to be considerable uneasiness among the depositors of the different savings banks, and an inclination to withdraw deposits, even from some of the stronger institutions. The closing or suspension of the New Amsterdam and Bond Street banks has appartly created this excitement. At the Dry Dock Bank, at Third-st, and the Bowery, yesterday, large numbers of men and women called for their deposits. The officers of the bank waived the 60 days' notice which they had a legal right to enforce, and the uneasy depositors were paid as fast as two clerks could settle their accounts. Mr. Webster, the secretary of the bank, stated that the securities held by the bank could be turned into money in two or three hours, and that even if they were sold at the lowest market rate there would be a surplus left large crough to start another bank with a capital of from \$60,000 to \$65,000. Most of the securities were United States and city bonds, which command a premium of from 8 to 15 per cent. Six millions of these bonds are United States, New-York City, Brooklyn, and Albany

bonds, all of which are salable at a moment's notice. The excitement also extended somewhat to the Bowery, Bleecker Street, and Metropolitan Banks, and the dicers of each made similar statements in regard to their readiness to meet any demands. About 250 depositors of the suspended Bond Street Savings Bank assembled last evening at No. 291 Bowery, Henry Dauscha was chosen chairman, George D. Roll wagen secretary, and Sohn Lewis treasurer. The committee appointed to confer with the officers of the bank made a favorable report. Following are the chief points

Value of assets by the books, \$1,412,287 58, with lia-Habilities \$1,286,688 02, showing an apparent surplus of \$125,599 56. The committee, however, reported as immediately available:

| December | December

The report was received with applause and the con mittee discharged. A committee was then appointed to receive names of persons who might be recommended for the receivership of the bank, and investigate their character and financial standing for future action. It was stated that more than 100 applications for the posi-tion had been made to Judge Landon, at Schenectady.

BANK RUINED BY A SPECULATING PRESIDENT. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 .- The Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank suspended yesterday in consequence of the financial embarrassment of the Pres ident, Gen. J. B. Frisbie, who has been unfortunate in stock operations. The assets of the bank are stated at upward of \$550,000. The indebtedness is \$325,000. It is expected the suspension will be only temporary.

A DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE. LETTER FROM CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS-REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BY E. K. AP-GAR-ADDRESSES BY R. H. MARR, JUDGE A. G. W.

CARTER, AND OTHERS. The second of the Friday evening Democratic ass meetings, under the auspices of the Tilden and Hendricks Central Campaign Club, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, which was again crowded with an attentive audience. In the absence of the President, Mr. Peckham, Edward Cooper presided. Mr. Cooper first introduced James E. Morrison, who read the follow-ing letter from Charles Francis Adams to the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee :

QUINCY, Bept. 25, 1876.

DANIEL MAGONE, JR., Chairman N. Y. State Democrat

Daniel Magone, Jr., Chairman N. Y. State Democratic Committee.

Dear Shr: Absence from home has prevented me from answering promptly your letter of the 20th inst. If I were younger, it would be an agreeable duty to perform the task to which you I livite me. But I have not done anything of the kind for 15 years, and am new in my 70th year. Should I accept one invitation, I should probably give rase to others which would have an equal claim. My judgment is, that I had better stay at home. Yet I think I fully appreciate the importance of this canvass. It is narrowing itself daily more and more into a struggle between the people and the managers who hold the official organization of the country for their own exclusive benefit. From the days of the Credit Mobiller, down to the last exposures made by the investigations of the last Congress, there is only one conclusion to be driven; and that is the prevalence of corruption simost everywhere in the Republican organization. The bonest men do indeed unake fraire and sincerce efforts to resist this baleful influence, but they are too often defeated to raise any just hopes of ultimate success. This struggle has been going on for years, and no material change for the better has yet been effected.

The time has now come for a radical change, and the substitution of a wholly new influence, tied up by no restrictions other than the genuine which of honest men of all parties. When in a great popular convention of a party to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, one kentleman deeply compromised by the investigations of a committee of the House of Representatives comes within 25 votes of a nomination, and another, who really did nonor to himself by fearless and effective exposures of corruption in high places, could not commonation many more than 100 votes, it seems to me that it is high lime for a change in public opinion. Neitner is the case injureved by a view of the manner in which the canvass has been carried on. The great effort of the Republicans seems to be to operate PERGAR K. APGAR'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Edgar K. Apgar, Secretary of the State Committee, read a statement, which was substantially as follows:

iral and western counties of the State, and I have every where been surprised and rejoiced by the more that favorable condition of our convass. In aggressiveness energy, and hopefulness our reople are far ahead of any where occus any reconstruction of our canvass. In aggressiveness, energy, and hopefulness our recopie are far aniend of any thing I have known in former years. In my capacity as Secretary of the Democratic State Committee I have been engaged since my return in looking over our correspondence for the past week, and I am here to night to tell you that we are not merely going to carry New York, but that all the indications point to a larger majority than has been given to either party for 10 years past. In an examination of more than 600 letters, representing every portion of the State, not one has been found which does not rejort accessions from the other sche and contain assurances of better results than ever before. These letters came from people of all conditions, and mainly from those whose statements in past years the results have verified. The information which we get this year from this clear of people is much more cheer this year from this class of people is much more cuestring, and points to even better results than those of two years age. Indeed, there is no comparison between them, and if we were to trust to indications which have never mission in the past, we should expect to give to Mr. Linden for Pressions a majority larger by tens of thoubands than that he received for Governor.

I might stand here for hours and read you extracts from the letters that have come to as from every quarter of the State. There are 1861 election districts in the State outside of New-York and Brooklyn, and our information indicates that the severage number, in each who are with us this year, is more than 15, or over who are with us this year, is more than 15, or over 25,000 outside of New-York and Brooklyn. There are, of course, very many whose names we do not get, and or when we do not hear, who will secretly vote for a change and better those. Indeed, it is probable that these will outsumber those whose accession is known. I have deemed it proper to make these statements in order that you in the city here may know what the country as doing, and that whatever majority you will give as to the City of New-York will fail far below the measure of our triamph in the state. Our opponents began the Presidential canvass with great boastings. They were to carry onlio in October by 30,000 and Indiana by at least haif as much. To-day they are quaking with tear lest they should less one or both of these states, the loss of either of which would be conferedly final to their hopes of succasions with renewed vigor, and we shall win an unprecedented triumph.

Mr. Apgar said that be would make no set speech, but this year from this class of people is much more cueer ing, and points to even better results than those of two

Mr. Apgar said that he would make no set speech, but give briefly reasons for supporting the Democratic party. The discussion should be entered upon not as partisans but as citizens. He speke of the corruption and demoralimany of the State governments, and of the paralysis of usiness during the last three years, and of the need of a change. The Republican party itself admitted its failure last four years and the need of reform. The parties in power should be held responsible for the results of their administration. "Contrast the present Republican party," he said, "with that which came in under the leadership of Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, [Cheers.] The men who have flocked to that standard, like Benjamin

charies Summer and Horace (Treedy, London). Charies Summer the key before the standard, like Bedjamin F. Butler—inisses—and Simon Cameron, have gotten the control of the party. They have made the guilt broad and deep between the Republican partwess it was and as it is." The speaker reviewed the scandars of the Administration, such as those of Babecok and Belkung, which with the brimess depression, called for a change in the National Administration.

R. H. Marr of Louisiana was the next speaker, and was greefed with cheers. He said he should not speak of the Special wrongs of his own State, but of those dangers which affects of his own State, but of those dangers which affects of the Special wrongs of his own State, but of those dangers which affects of the distory of Magna Charra, until one of the Government, National and local, and liberty itself. He spoke of the history of Magna Charra, until one of the nuddence called to him to drop ancient history and come to modern times. The point Mr. Marr made was that in English law the freedom of suffrage was so guarded that no soldier was allowed within two miles of a folling place, while the American soldier in his State. Louisiana, was brought to the polling place with the miscrable duty of keeping the peace and acting at the besk of any United States marsial is preventing the free exercise of the franchise. In one parish of Louisiana there were at the last election 200 United States marsials. It was easy to see what power they had over elections with the right to make arbitrary arrests. He denied camphatically that any Democratis in his State would exchange their votes for the National candidates for vetes for local candidates. They knew there that their only hope was in a National Democratic Administration. The enforced men would vote more largely than ever before with the miscratic damidates. ically that any Democratis in his State would exchange their votes for the National candidates for votes for local candidates. They knew there that their only hope was in a National Democratic Adamstaration. The colored men would vote more largely than ever before with the Democrate this year. He admitted that the Southern whites had been opposed to admitting negroes to the sufference of the same of the process of the sufference of thought and action on the part of the negroes which was essential to a healthy exercise of the franchise; but now that the Constitution had settled the question, the Democratis at Baton Rouge in convention had accepted the fact, and pledged themselves to protect all in the free exercise of their franchise, and would redeem that pledge it ich to man, but between negro and negro.

Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania, introduced as the grandson of the Rush who signed the Declaration of Independence, spoke of some omissions in the previous speeches, and chocked the National Democratic candidates, condemning strongly the personal character of the Republican carviass. Loud calls for Peter B. Oiney brought him to the front of the platforn, but only to any nome.

FALLING OFF IN CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, Sept. 28 .- The receipts from the olls on the canals continue to suffer the severe reduction noted previously. During the second week in September they are reported at the Canal Auditor's office at \$36, 817 65, against \$67,462 70 during the same week last year, a reduction in one week of \$30,645 05, and in the third week, \$50,975 52, against \$57,187 13 during the same week hast year, a total of \$40,528 21 reduction upon the receipts during the first three weeks of the same month last year.

GREAT FIRE IN TOLEDO. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The extensive es-

tablishment known as the Milburn Wagon Works of this city was destroyed by fire tonight. Over 1,000 finished wagons and many unfinished ones were burned. The loss is supposed to be not less than \$700,000, with an insurance of \$200,000. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employ-ment. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been

MOODY AND SANKEY IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- The demand for tickets the first Moody and Sankey meeting on Sunday next is immense. The tabernacie stands on ground covering 160 by 190 feet, and contains 8,000 chairs. Geo. C. Stebbins of Boston will lead

the grand chorus. Mr. Creeof Philadelphia manages the details of the meeting, and T. W. Harvey is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Moody's headquarters are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. DEAD LETTERS NOT TO BE RETURNED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. E. W. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, has recommended to the Postmaster-General the discontinuance of a considerable portion of the work of the Dead Letter Office. Mr. Barber recommends this change in a letter which contains important points. He says that the reduction of force in the Dead Letter Office, owing to the reduced appropriations and to the fact that clerks from other divisions cannot be assigned to that duty, makes it necessary to abandon the work; this branch of the service is chosen because the return of ordinary letters without value is the least important to ordinary letters without value is the least important to the department, although of considerable value to the public; and the force employed before the reduction was barely adequate. The system of returning ordinary dead letters was begun in 1861, having been copied from the postal departments of other countries. This system will be discontinued on Oct. 10, and is one of the results of the crippling reductions of the Bourbea House.

MAIL SYSTEM COMPLETED.

On the first day of October mail service will be begun on about 700 routes which were let under reg ular advertisements on the 31st of July last. The con tracts have been executed and returned with remarkable punctuality. This service is considered important inasunch as it puts in operation regular mail supplies on all routes which from various causes had not been accepted at previous lettings, and embraces the new routes created in the early part of the last session of Congress, in every State and Territory of the United States. The Postmaster-General has just issued advertisements for the regular lettings for this year's service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1877, embracing 75 routes in 15 States and four Territories. thus completing the entire system of mail transportation

BURNING OF A PETROLEUM SHIP Information has been received at the Treasary Department, through the Department of State, from the United States Consul at Copenhagen, that the ship Ellen Dyer, Granville P. Clapp, master, of New-York, aden with refined potrolenm, took fire and was totally destroyed, near the island of Thune, in the Cattegat. The o'lleers and erew took to the boats and landed on that island, whence they were brought to Aarhus by the Danish revenue cutter No. 19, and then sent to Copen haren by the Russian Vice-Consul at Aarhus. The erew were entirely destitute, and were relieved by the Consul at Copenhagen, and will no sent to the United States at the earliest opportunity.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL

The Babcock case will not go to the jury antil to-morrow. The arguments to lay were by Col. Cook for Gen. Babcock and by Mr. Riddle for the Goverument. The latter's argument was only begun. Col. Cook's argument went more into the details of the evilence than did Judge Fullerton's, but contained no new theories for the defense. Columbus Alexander and his triends authorized a hung jury. Gen. Babecek expects an acquittal. The entire effort of the defense is directed to scoure an acquittal.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is a recapitulation of the values of imports into the United States, and domestic and foreign exports, during the month of August, as fur nished by the Bureau of Statistics:

Merchandise. Domestic ex'pts. Foreign tooth ending Aug. 31, Imports. Mixed values. exports. 1876. 835,514,884 \$43,280,074 \$758,144 1876 Month coding Aug. 31, 1575. 44,191,673 35,699,437 1,006,214 ending 360,310,519 358,614,000 8,925,300 1,342,850 2,177,908

h ending Aug. 31, 1,976,237 4,835,245 273,027 meaths ending 31,1876 months ending 31,1875 7,648.611 40,610,922 4,827,898 14,678,392 60,453,244 6,942,889 Specie values. a cading Aug. 31, 31.783,873 endoug 352,242,614 • 314,511,155

hief ports:

The following shows the imports and exports of the

Washington, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876.

A disputch has been received at the Indian Bureau from Jaunes T. Cravens, agent at the Cheyenne River Agency, stating that the Rev. R. A. E. Ffennell was shot inst. Mr. Ffeunell was a Protestant Episcopal mission ary, who had been laboring among the Indians at the agency for several years with much success, and as the was very popular it is supposed that he was killed of mistake for some other person. There is no clew to the

Mesers, Lester A. Bartlett and Joseph Williams, under the name of Bartiett & Williams, to-day entered suit to the use of Bartlett against the District of Columbia for osa in the sale of \$302,644 25 in Auditors' certificates for work done on certain sewers; for damages sustained by stopping work; ditto by ennuling contract, &c. amounting in all to \$207,532 36, with interest from January last.

A banquet was given to the Scottish rifle team and their friends last night, by the Scottish societies of the city. About 50 guests were present. Judge McArthur presided, with Capt. Thorourn of the Scottish, and Capt. Levels of the Irisi team on either side. Toasts were drank and speeches made, and the festivities closed at a

All correspondence for Uraguay and Paraguay, as well as that for Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, goes via England, and must be prepaid in accordance with the rates issued on Wedsceday by the Post-Office Depart ment.

OBITUARY. LUCIUS HOPKINS.

chart of this city, died suddenly of heart disease, or Vednesday night, at his residence at No. 126 Fifth-ave. the 724 year of his age. Mr. Hopkins was born in New-Hartford, Conn., but came to this city in early manhood, and established the dry goods house of Hopkins, Allen & Co. He afterward became a special in the house which succeeded He organized the Importers' and Traders'

Bank at Broadway and Murray-st., and was the president until 1863. In 1865 be became enfor partner in the firm of Hopkius, Dwight & Trowbridge, cotton merchants, now Hopkins, Dwight & Co. He was director in the Manhattan Bank and the following insurance companies: The Home, Standard, Importers' and Traders', and Commercial Marine. Mr. Hopkins had been in feeble health for several months, but he was at his place of business and at the Cotton Exchange on Wednesday. At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange held on Thursday, Thomas Soott, J. H. Earle, lienry Wentz, and 10 others were appointed a committee to attend his funeral at 2 p. m. to-day.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 .- A terrible aceldent occurred in this city at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. The floors of a three-story brick building on Hampton-st. fell, barying six people in the ruins. The building was occupled on the first floor as a pork-packing establishment by J. Walker & Son, on the second floor as a storeroom by Samuel Parker & Co., commission merchants, and on the third floor as a storeroom by the Huck C gar Manufacturing Company. Four of the men escaped with severe cuts and bruises; the other two are still under the ruins, and probably dead. The accident was probably caused by the giving way of the third floor, on which were stored 80,000 pounds of tobacco. The ruins immediately caught fire. The loss of property with amount to about \$83,000; partially insured.

LATER.—The names of the killed are George N, Walker, jr., member of the firm of J, Walker & Co.; Martin Sheridan and Peter Kessler, two of their employes, and Frakine Pease of Indian Orchard, who was in the building making purchases. Only two of the bodies—Walker's and Kessler's—have yet been recovered, and both are terribly manufed. third floor as a storeroom by the Huck C gar Manufac-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—Albert W. Chap-an, 17 years old, was drowned at Watch Hill yesterday. Boston, Sept. 29.—Byron H. Calboun, charged with counterfeiting tickets, was hold in \$1,500 ball to day. MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 29.—John Hill and ohn Fullan, the New Jersey "swamp angels," have been sen-enced to be hanged for murdering George Chalett. Prilladeliphia, Sept. 29.—A small boat, containing five young men, was capsized on the Delaware, off Gioneceter, yesterday. Henry 2. Paul and Andrew Dugan were drowned.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR RENEWED. THE TURKS PURSUED BY GEN. TCHERNAYEFF'S FORCES-GREAT HAVOC CAUSED AMONG THEM BY AN EXPLOSION - THE SERVIAN PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. A Reuter dispatch from Belguade says the English Consul on Thursday renewed his peaceful reprecutations, and urged the Servian Government to accept a protongation of the armistice for four days. The Gov rum nt refused.

The Servian forces under Gens. Tehernaveff and Popo yieh simultaneously attacked the Turks on Thursday morning and pursued them beyond Teschitze. During the engagement fire from the Servian artillery ignited seven exissons of gunpowder in the Turkish ammunition lepot. The explosion caused fearful havoc among the Turks. While the engagement was in progress Gen. Horvatovich made a flank movement and occupied the hights in the rear of the Turkish position. It is stated that the Turkish army is now threatened on three sides. namely: Gen. Tehernayeff with the bulk of the Servian army threatens their front, Gen. Popovich their left wing, and Gen. H ryatovich their rear. The fighting ceased at 8 o'clock last night and was recommenced this

A dispatch from Paris to The Daily Telegraph says Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, has notified to the Servian Government that the Austrian Consol will quit Belgrade if Prince Milan accepts the royal title.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. The National Zeitung says Count Andrassy has demanded from the Servian agent at Vicuna a written statement positively declaring Prince Milan's refusal to

adopt the royal title. Gen. Sumarokoff has been instructed by the Czar to obtain a similar distinct renunciation from Prince Milan at Belgrade.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. The Russian Telegraphic Agency says it is reported that Montenegro has sent a reply identical with Servia's refusing to accept the renewed suspension of hostilit VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE TURKS,

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1876. The Standard's correspondent near Deligrad telegraphs bat the battle of Thursday was a giorious victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian redoubts and batteries, which streten in a semi-circle of 20 miles, and have 100 guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive and repulsed the Servians, inflicting enormous losses.

The Standard's Paris dispatch says the following statement was made by the French Foreign Office to-night: In diplomatic circles no importance is attached to the lecision of the Ristics Cabinet. Peace negotiations are actively progressing. Servia's conduct is believed to proceed merely from a desire to influence mediation favorably to herself. The reply of the Porte will be entirely satisfactory to the powers. It will be made officially on Sunday, when the powers will summon Servia to fulfill the proposed conditions.

The correspondent adds that this statement has not calmed the public uneasiness concerning Eastern pros-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE ABDICATES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says it is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. This announcement causes a great sensation. It is rumo.ed that the King has demanded the cessation of Crete to Greece and the rectification of the frontier in

Epirus and Thessaly. George I., King of the Hellenes, who, it is anounced and a second or of the King of Denmark. He became king in 1863, and in 1867 married the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Ressia, brother of the Czar. His eldest son, the heir apparent, is only in his 9th year. King George has had a peaceful reign, although the na-tional fluances are in a chronic state of disorder. The al Council exercises royal authority in the ab-

THE PANDORA'S VOYAGE. LONDON, Friday, Sept 29, 1876.

The Admiralty have received a letter from Allan Young, commander of the steamer Pandora, which is making a voyage to the mouth of Smith's Sound to bring to England any dispatches which may have been deposited there by the Arctic expedition under Capt. Nares, announcing his arrival at Upper Navik on the 18th of July. All on board were well. He was to proceed northward July 19. The winds during the Summer and been from the southward, and were, therefore, not calculated to clear the lee from Melville Bay, but as far as was visible from Upper Navik the sea was clear. There was no news of the Arctic expedition.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO. MADRID, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. Señores Pi y Margall and Emilio Castelar

have protested against the recent advanced Republican manifesto signed by Señores Zorrilla and Nichelas Saleron. Señor Castelar, on behalf of the united Repub-c, declares Señor Zorrella's programme alarming, im-acticable, and absurd.

TWEED'S SON AT VIGO. LONDON, Friday, Bept. 29, 1876.

The Anglo-American Times says the man who at the time of Tweed's departure from Vigo was staying at a hotel there under the name of Sands, turned out to be William M. Tweed, jr.

ENGLAND AND CHINA AT PEACE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 29, 1876. The Pall Mall Gazette says a private televam received in Loudon states that Mr. Wade, the British Minister to Caina, and the Chinese Grand Secretary have signed a protocol, and the Yunnu affair is closed. THE PUBLISHERS' CLEARING SALE.

Lucius Hopkins, an old and well known mer-The great sale of stereotype plates, books, and stationery following the fair of the American Book Trade Association began at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms f Leavitt & Co. at 10 o'clock yesterday merning. There was a good attendance of buyers, many of the prominent uses in the trade being represented. The however, was not as active as bad been anticipated, and many of the stereotype plates, which were sold first, brought very low orless. The bidding in the afternoon at the book sale was more spirited, but the prices obtained in few instances equaled the cost of manufacture.

Most of the 137 volumes of stereotype plates sold were purchased by Hard & Houghton, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Lee & Shepard, James Miller, Weish & Bigelow, Henry Hoit & Co., Porter & Coates, W. R. Jenkins, J. H. Chambers, and a few other well-known publishing firms. "Dr. Arnold's Life and Letters" brought \$165; "The Dickens Dielonary," \$150; Forster's "Walter Savage Lander," \$70; the works of Grace Greenwood, in three volumes, \$17 50 each; "Grimm's Goblins," \$39; Charles Reade's novels, in seven volumes, \$50; "Chemical and Geological Essays," by T. Sterry Hunt, \$50; "Adventures in the Widderness," by W. H. H. Murray, \$110; Prescott's "History of the Electric Telegraph," \$45; Ramssy's "Rominisc nees of Scottish Life," \$40; Richter's works, in ten volumes, \$50 each; "Robertson's works, in the volumes, \$55 each; Robertson's works, in the volumes, \$35 each; "Robertson's works, in the volumes, \$30 each; "Robertson's works, in the volumes, \$156 each; Mackenzia's "Life of Scott," \$35; Mrs. Scenuller's novels, in three volumes, \$30 each; "The Life of George Stephelason," Self-Help," "Brief Blographics," and "Industrial Blographics," by Samuel Smiles, \$35 each; "Early and Late Papers," by Thackeray, \$27 50; Afs. Rose Terry Cooke's Poems, \$10; De Tocqueville's "Memoura, \$27 50; Tuckernan's Poems, \$10; "Tour of the World," by Jules Verne, \$165; "Pr. Ox, and Other tained in few instances equaled the cost of manufacture. Rose Terry Cooke's Poems, \$10: De Tocqueville's
"Memoras," \$27.50; Tuckerman's Poems, \$10; "Tour
of the World," by Jules Verne, \$165; "Dr. Ox, and Other
Staries," \$25; the same, filmstrated, \$70; "Coutain Hatterns," \$135; "The Wreck of the Chancellor," \$85;
"History of England," in 4 volumes, by Harriet Martinean, \$80 cach; "Happy Days," \$360; the "Lu-Lu"
Boolos, in 12 volumes, \$7 each; the "Colman Series," in
6 volumes, \$8 cach, and the "Aiden Series," in 8 volmnes, \$8 50 each. In addition to these plates, a large
number of the books, some bound and some in sheets,
were sold. A complete set of weed-cut hintstritons to
the Waverley novels, comprising 228 full-page engravings were bought for 30 cents each.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29,—The Postal Railway Com-nission met at the Grand Hotel today, and took considerable estimony favorable to the fast mall service. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sopt. 29.— The Pails Journal he oldest daily newsmaper in the State, has suspended publication. Want of means is the cause assigned.

THACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Cornell University has decided to challenge the winner in the Oxford-Cambridge meet March to a four mile race over the English course.

BOST. N. Sept. 29.—The State Temperance Allia met to-day. The secretary's report shows an increase crime under the license system, and recommends total profition.